The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EXTRA.

Friday Evening, February 20, 1801. No.

Mills for Sale,

TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grift Mill and Saw Mill, situated on Streets run, on the south side of the Monongahala river and six miles above Pittsburgh—The Grist Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the midst of an excellent wheat country commands a very extensive custom. In dry seasons the stream of water is more constant than any other in the western country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being distant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling House, and Out Houses and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered.—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reasonable credit given by.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1801.

Allegheny County to wit:

In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, of the Term of December, in the year of our Lord MDCCC in the borough of Pittsburgh.

UPON the petition of Joseph Edgar, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors made, the Court do appoint the first day of the next Term (the fourth Monday of March next) in the said borough for the hearing of the Petitioner and his Creditors, and do direct, that publication hereof be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Martinsburgh paper for three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing, that all concerned may have due notice hereof.

T. BATES, Proth'y.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 100 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased. praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water Streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Water Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 90. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

BOSTON, January 26.

A letter from a member of Congress has the following tribute to the industry and talent of Mr. Wolcott, the late Secretary of the Treasury:

"The amount of the augmentation of our revenue in the last year, on which this country is felicitated by the President in his speech, I understand is about TWO MILLIONS and A HALF; in which sum, recollect, the DIRECT TAX is not included. Surely this cannot but be a circumstance of high gratification to every friend of our country." And yet, against this officer, in common with every one who has administered the General Government, the most unqualified charges of abandoned and infamous peculation and robbery, have been made in the Aurora, and copied in all the Argusses and Chronicles of the country—and the authors of these charges still remain unpunished.

NEW LONDON, January

The demos, who have invested their whole interest in Virginia wine, are quite chop fallen at the prospect of receiving returns in Burr middlings. It was a bad speculation at best. Every thing from Virginia favours so strong of French garlic, as to be worth little or nothing in the northern market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

The French prize schooner, sent in on Saturday last, by the United States schooner Experiment, has been one of the most successful privateers against the American commerce out of the West Indies—She had captured in a voyage of a few months, about 50 American merchantmen, and is so fleet a vessel that no vessel was ever able to overtake her, previous to her falling in with the Experiment. She threw all her guns and caboose overboard, which instead of expediting her through her so much out of trim, that the Experiment easily overtook her.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas dated 7th January, 1801.

"An advice boat arrived at Basseterre from Rochefort in thirty six days passage. She brought the treaty concluded with America, which was immediately proclaimed at Basseterre. The planters of Guadaloupe are all recalled to their homes. Mr. Leiscalier, very well known in the West Indies, and on whom great encomiums are bestowed, is nominated perfect for Guadaloupe. He was commissary ordonnateur at Grenada, under the old government.

"Another vessel in twenty four days from Bordeaux arrived on the 23d December, with seventy passengers, all Guadaloupe planters. The hope of a general peace was considered as founded on the strongest probabilities.

"The gentleman who writes from St. Thomas is Mr. De La Saliniere, distinguished by his probity: the same who last year was the first to announce to us the favourable change wrought by Bonaparte"

VALUABLE LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to the Editors of the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, dated February 1, 1801.

"The fires which have happened here, I believe not to have been the effect of design. Carelessness in the persons having charge of the offices, or perhaps, what is more likely, the bad construction of the buildings, may have been the only cause. The House of Representatives occupy the room in the Capitol, which was originally intended for a Library: in one end of it there are two niches, on which open stoves have been placed: That part of the wall which is immediately behind these stoves is frequently so hot as to burn the hand upon touching it. This was discovered a few days ago, by some person who happened to move a paper case placed in that spot. The door keeper of Congress sent for the architect of the building, and shewed it to him, who gave it as his opinion that it was dangerous, and that it ought to be altered, which has since been done. In my opinion, if this discovery had not been made, the Capitol would also have been burnt. The architects employed in the public buildings have been in the habit of placing what are called WOODEN BRICKS in the walls, for the purpose of nailing the wood work of the rooms to them. These WOODEN BRICKS are generally of pine, and it is easily to conceive that when placed back of a chimney the heat of the fire is easily communicated to them, and thence to the wood work to which they are joined. All who have seen the alteration which has been made in the Capitol are of opinion that it was from the above circumstances in the construction of the chimnies that the fires in the offices were occasioned. An honest man will not be disposed to impute a crime of this kind to any individual. Bad men are always the most ready to accuse, because they generally estimate the actions of other men by their own corrupt dispositions.—If any one would ask what cause have Federalists to burn the papers of government, no reasonable answer could be given. The same will also apply to the other party. The Federalists, however, certainly have a greater interest in preserving these papers than the Jacobins—Almost the whole of the stock of the United States is held by the Federalists. The destruction of the public documents would, therefore, be a much greater loss to them than to their opponents.

"The letter which was published in the AURORA, stating "that Congress will pass over this business with their USUAL APATHY," seems to be for what in the style of Dr. L——b. It would perhaps have been a fortunate circumstance for him, if the Treasury had been BURNT, as there might have been no CERTIFICATES for to have burnt his fingers with. But the facts, that Congress are not about to pass the business over with so much "apathy" as the Doctor thinks. So much has been said in the AURORA and in LYON's paper [the CABINET] on the subject, that the impression must remain on all minds particularly of persons who read no papers, that the departments have been intentionally set on fire. To do away impressions of this kind, it is contemplated by the federal to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the business. The result, I have no doubt, will be disgraceful to the persons who have circulated the report. Good God! to what a situation has the licentiousness of the press brought the government of the United States! Is it possible that our government should ever arrive any length of time when it has become necessary for the Legislature of the Union to interrupt and to suspend its deliberations for the purpose of enquiring into and refuting calumnies of a disgraceful nature against the officers of government? When a private citizens is attacked by the breath of slander the laws of his country are always ready to afford him redress. So with the officers of government. If charges are made against them, they are in some degree precluded from this mode of obtaining satisfaction: or, if they do resort to it a cry of "PERSECUTION" is instantly raised, and generally produces the intended effect. It is villainous, is cowardly, to make those insinuations against men who are in a manner precluded by their official stations from obtaining redress. In one or two instances they might procure decisions consonant with justice—But in the mean time, the slander is every where. It pervades the country from one end to the other—it is spread over a thousand places where its refutation can never come.—In no country in the world does the truth of this line of Cato apply with more force than in ours.

"THE POST OF HONOR is a private station.

"An incorrect opinion has gone abroad respecting the Treaty. It is generally believed from the decision which has taken place in the Senate, that it is totally rejected. This is not the fact. It is not improbable that the Senate may yet consent to its ratification, under certain modifications. The Senate assigned to-morrow for renewing their deliberations on it.

"With respect to the ballot which is about to take place in the House of Representatives—There are eight states certain for Jefferson. Maryland being equally divided, it is in the power of either of the Federal members, Dennis, Craik, Baer, or J. C. Thomas, to decide the question in his favour. Baer has declared for Burr, and I believe there is no doubt of Dennis: Craik and Thomas have neither of them given any assurance on either side. But let the house act as it will, it is impossible for Burr to be elected by nine states, the number required, as Vermont is divided between Lyon and Morris."

To the Member of Congress to whom we are indebted for the preceding communication, we return our warmest thanks. We solicit a frequent correspondence with a gentleman whose strength of observation, correct principles, and active patriotism are at once an honor and a blessing to his country.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1801.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Esquire, Governor of the North Western Territory.

A correspondent at Beaver Town, on the Ohio, informs us, that, a few evenings ago a man called for supper at that place, in the course of which he drank 44 cups of tea, eat a large loaf of bread, two pounds of butter, and about four pounds of beef steak.

Ma... ET.

Maj... pliss Beaver and ... days inclusive.

	Dollars
...per Auditors report	
...in his duplicate	
...ners Office	
... for Recorder's Office	
..., 25 days service	
... service	
... n Third District, sold by the ...	
... third District	
... House	
... stove pipes in Court House	
... ing carpenter work of Court House	
... a state action	
... House	
... uditor	
... ck to the Commissioners, in 1799	
... itions	
... mmissioner, in 1799 and 1800	
... House, by order of the Trustees	
... Commissioners annual statements	
... Court House	
... to Jail lock	
... issioner	
... issioner, in 1799 and 1800	
... ssioner, in 1799 and 1800	
... for 23 days service	
... mus bills	
... osts, attorney and bench fees, ... d criminals	
... 1798 and 1799	
... ded trials	
... or repairs to old jail in 1793	
... vice as Commissioner in 1798	
... rs Office	
... allowance for criminal prisoners, &c.	
... ary 21st, 1800	
... of the fame from Philadelphia	
... otary	
... ourt House, order of the Trustees	1000
... order of the Trustees	2
... Court House	6
... ton's bill of carpenter work	45
... for the Commonwealth in 1797	2
... ending May 5th, 1800	150
... Court House, order of the Trustees	268
... use and Offices, order of the Trustees	55
... se, order of the Trustees	15
... the County in a suit with	20
... ee in 1797 & 1798, order of Trustees	13
... der of the Trustees	56
... 5 to the end of 1800, order of Trustees	88
... 5 to the end of 1800, order of Trustees	62
... f letters for Commissioners Office	12
... ffice	2
... Jail	19
... e Jail	4
... for the Jail	2
... pump in the jail yard	15
... in the Jail yard	33
... uit, the Commonwealth ... effects to pay the same	51
...	1
... essors north of the Allegheny	31
... ce	5
... Commissioners	56
... der of the Trustees	2000
... use, order of the Trustees	500
... mmissioners	10
... f his time	62
...	58
...	62
... ys and an half service	21
... eir duplicates, &c	133
...	22
...	249
...	239
...	77
He...	134
ten...	213
gene... habitants	122
...	4
Pit... of Mead township	1
N...	9
...ected Election	243
...the Am...	
...induce...	8350

ALL Collectors, for 1800.

I...	512
	110
May be had	128
burgh Ga... ownship	128
proce...	288
November 13,	372
	180
	252
A...	87
	288
B L	103
	37
For Sale a	2480
	1585
	1074

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, February 20, 1801. No. 7[illegible]

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures in the Treasury of Allegheny County, for Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties, from the 1st of January to the 31st day of December, both days inclusive. Cr.

	Dollars	Cts.
Received of James Rice, collector of Irwin township, for 1797, balance of his duplicate	5	24
Rufus S. Reed, collector of Erie township, for 1797	40	
Charles Polus, collector of Beaver township, for 1797, balance of his duplicate	22	50
James M'Clellan, collector of Irwin township, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	132	33
George Williams, collector of Fayette township, for 1798	81	
Wm. Whiteman, collector, St. Clair township, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	25	30
Brice M'Geehan, collector of Beaver township, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	95	44
Casper Reel, collector of Pine township, for 1798,	32	
James M'Kegg, collector of Plumb township, for 1798,	6	50
John M'Argle, collector of Deer township, for 1798,	48	75
Samuel M'Bride, collector of Beaver township for 1798, balance of his duplicate	39	33
John Short, collector of Fayette township for 1799, balance of his duplicate	161	5
William Thompson, collector of St. Clair township, for 1799	171	25
John Kerr, collector of first Moon township, for 1799	117	28
William Shaw, collector of Versailles township, for 1799	82	46
Benjamin Coe, collector of Deer township for 1799, balance of his duplicate	60	87
Robert Johnson, collector of Beaver township, for 1799	69	27
Ezekiel Jones, collector of Sewickly township, for 1799	108	25
William Cecil, collector of Pittsburgh, for 1799	55	3
Jonathan Titus, collector of Irwin township, for 1799	109	61
Wm. Rankin, collector of Elizabeth township, for 1799, balance of his duplicate	39	42
Samuel Jolly, collector of Slippery rock township for 1799, balance of duplicate	201	58
James Glover, collector of Pine township, for 1799, balance of his duplicate	46	25
Thomas Smith, collector of Middlesex township, for 1798	76	5
Alexander Bean, collector of Irwin township, for 1799	86	25
Benjamin Herr, collector of the Reserve Tract, for 1799	20	
Benjamin Russel, collector of Erie township, for 1799	36	43
John Hunter, collector of Plumb township, for 1799	112	10
William Cochran, collector of Buffaloe township, for 1799	132	
James Kidston, collector of Mifflin township, for 1799, balance of his duplicate	48	19
John Simple, collector of Pitt township, for 1799	68	28
John M'Call, collector of Pine township, for 1800	103	78
Richard M'Clure, collector of Elizabeth township, for 1800	288	10
Simpson Warder, collector of First Moon township, for 1800	228	40
Jonathan Martin, collector of Fayette township, the amount of his duplicate	252	69
Robert Smith and Elihu Frances, collectors of Versailles township, for 1800	128	72
Ezekiel Wilson, collector of Mifflin township, for 1800	372	
William Hall, collector of Robinson township, for 1800	87	97
Samuel M'Cord, collector of Pittsburgh, for 1800	512	
John Carnahan, collector of Deer township, for 1800	37	33
Nathaniel Plumer, collector of St. Clair township, for 1800	180	10
William Allison, collector of Plumb township, for 1800	128	
William Amberson, collector of Pitt township, for 1800	110	
Roger Alden, payment of his bond for taxes on Holland Company lands	1851	
Taxes upon unseated lands	744	80
	7351	99
Balance due the Treasurer 31st of December, 1800	998	58
	8350	57

	Dollars	Cts.
Balance due the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1800, per Auditors report	452	
Paid John Robinson, collector of Mifflin township, error in his duplicate	3	
William Gray for repairing five places in Commissioners Office	2	
Samuel M'Cord wood furnished the Jail	8	
William Dunning for shovel, scraper and poker, for Recorder's Office	3	
Joseph M'Ferran extra clerk to the Commissioners, 25 days service	31	
John Barclay clerk to the Commissioners, 47 days service	58	
William Gray, setting stoves in Court House	3	
John Robinson extra carpenter work in Court House	1	
Refunded Nathaniel Irish, cash paid for Tract in Third District, sold by the Commissioners, no such Tract in the Third District	5	
John Hamsher for stove pipes in Court House	114	
William Dunning for iron work for stoves and stove pipes in Court House	44	
Darragh and Giffin for measuring and calculating carpenter work of Court House	86	
Richard Sutton, constable, fees for service in a state action	10	
William Porter, for sprigs and nails for Court House	15	
George Adams, for 34 days service as Auditor	51	
Adamson Tannehill, for 52 days service as Auditor	80	
John Withrup, 957 bushels coal for use of Jail	63	
Nathaniel Irish, junior, 49 days service as Clerk to the Commissioners, in 1799	65	
Hans Morrison, Coroner, fees on two Inquisitions	21	
William Dunning, for 78 days service as Commissioner, in 1799 and 1800	103	
William Dunning, for smith work to Court House, by order of the Trustees	26	
John Scull, for printing the Auditors and Commissioners annual statements	98	
Samuel M'Cord, for coal for Jail	6	
George M'Gunnegle, for repairing lock of Court House	0	
George M'Gunnegle, for key and repairs to Jail lock	2	
William Dunning, 26 days service as Commissioner	84	
James Robinson, 146 days service as Commissioner, in 1799 and 1800	194	
Ebenezer Denny, 159 days service as Commissioner, in 1799 and 1800	211	
Isaac Gregg, Clerk to the Commissioners, for 23 days service	28	
James Brison, Prothonotary costs of ignoramus bills	45	
Tarleton Bates, Prothonotary, his bills of costs, attorney and bench fees, sheriffs costs, &c. ignoramus bills and criminals	305	
Thomas Riddle, costs on a state action	10	
William Gormly, smith work at the Jail in 1798 and 1799	27	
Henry Westbay, Esquire, costs on undefended trials	6	
George Wallace, Esquire, for cash paid for repairs to old jail in 1793	8	
George Wallace, Esquire, for 43 days service as Commissioner in 1798	58	
Margaret Duncan, coals for Commissioners Office	5	
Samuel M'Cord, Jailkeeper, his fees and allowance for criminal prisoners, &c. from December 1st, 1799, to February 21st, 1800	224	
William Dunning, for smith work for Jail	4	
For Circuit Court Docket and Seal and carriage of the same from Philadelphia and for county seal for the Prothonotary	45	
George Robinson, for carpenter work in Court House, order of the Trustees	1000	
Robert Simpson, for nails for Court House, order of the Trustees	27	
William Eichbaum, for window glass for Court House	6	
Auditors appointed to settle George Robinson's bill of carpenter work of Court House, order of the Trustees	45	
George Lowry for his attendance as witness for the Commonwealth in 1797	2	
John Wilkins, Esquire, one year's salary, ending May 5th, 1800	150	
William Cunningham, for cut stone for the Court House, order of the Trustees	268	
James B. Clow, for plastering in Court House and Offices, order of the Trustees	55	
Denny and Beelen, for Nails for Court House, order of the Trustees	25	
James Campbell, attorney, fee for defending the County in a suit with William Gray, order of the Trustees	20	
Devereux Smith, Esq. 10 days services as Trustee in 1797 & 1798, order of Trustees	13	
William Elliot, 42 days service as Trustee, order of the Trustees	56	
John Wilkins, Esq. service as Trustee from 1795 to the end of 1800, order of Trustees	88	
Geo. Wallace, Esq. service as Trustee from 1795 to the end of 1800, order of Trustees	62	
Denny and Beelen for stationary and postage of letters for Commissioners Office	11	
John Irwin, stationary for the Commissioners Office	2	
Samuel M'Cord, for eleven cords wood for the Jail	19	
James Robinson, for two cords of wood for the Jail	4	
Samuel M'Cord, for thirty six bushels of coal for the Jail	2	
William Dunning, for a set pump irons for a pump in the jail yard	15	
William Watson, making and erecting a pump in the Jail yard	28	
James Brison, Esquire, Prothonotary, costs of suit, the Commonwealth against Ephraim Thompson, who had not effects to pay the same	21	
John Darragh, for window sash for jail	1	
Sylvester Ash, sent express, for delivering the assessors north of the Allegheny river their duplicates	31	
William Steel, stationary for Commissioners Office	5	
John Woods, Esquire, service as counsel to the Commissioners	50	
William Gray, mason, building Court House, order of the Trustees	2000	
George Robinson, carpenter, work at Court House, order of the Trustees	500	
James Ross, Esquire, service as counsel to the Commissioners	20	
Ebenezer Denny, Commissioner, 47 days in full of his time	62	
William Dunning, Commissioner, 44 days service	58	
James Robinson, Commissioner, 47 days service	62	
Nathaniel Irish, Commissioner, 16 days service	21	
John Barclay, clerk to the Commissioners, 106 days and an half service	133	
Sundry Collectors for exonerated tax, errors in their duplicates, &c	22	
For wolf scalps	249	
Some of the Collectors of 1798, 1799 and 1800	239	
Allowed Collectors for lost taxes returned on oath	22	
Allowed Collectors for unseated lands	134	
Assessors for 1800	213	
Assessors for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	222	
William Anderson, mason work at the jail	4	
Sylvester Ash for taking the duplicate to the assessor of Mead township	5	
Amos Mitchell, for wood for jail	9	
Agents, Inspectors, Judges and Clerks of the General Election	243	
	8350	

Amount of Tax laid on the several townships for the year 1800

Borough of Pittsburgh,	604	88
Pitt Township,	494	21
Plumb Township,	263	69
Versailles Township,	232	20
Elizabeth Township,	434	90
Mifflin Township,	440	34
St. Clair Township,	599	37
Fayette Township,	252	69
Robinson Township,	175	23
Part of First Moon Township,	294	4
Pine Township,	194	12
Deer Township,	88	92
	4074	60

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collectors, for 1800.

Samuel M'Cord, collector of Pittsburgh,	512
William Amberson, collector of Pitt township	110
William Allison, collector of Plumb township	128
Robert Smith and Elihu Frances, collectors of Versailles Township	128
Richard M'Clure, collector of Elizabeth Township	288
Ezekiel Wilson, collector of Mifflin Township	372
Nathaniel Plumer, collector of St. Clair township	180
Jonathan Martin, collector of Fayette township	252
William Hall, collector of Robinson Township	87
Sampson Warden, collector of First Moon Township	288
John M'Caslin, collector of Pine township	103
John Carnahan, collector of Deer township	37
	2489
Balance due by the Collectors for the year 1800	1585

BEAVER COUNTY

	Dollars Cts.
ved of Sampſon Warden, collector of Firſt Moon Townſhip	108
William Anderſon, collector of South Beaver townſhip	199
Adam Wolf, collector of Sewickly townſhip	59
John Bryan, collector of Second Moon townſhip	57 36
	423 36

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral Townſhip, 1800.

Part of Firſt Moon townſhip	149 54
Second Moon townſhip	142 24
South Beaver townſhip	250 3
Sewickly townſhip	165 18
Part of North Beaver townſhip	22 21
	729 20

Commiſſioners, Clerk's time, aſſeſſing the tax, holding appeals, preparing liſts of taxables and blank forms for officers of the general election, making out liſts of the taxable inhabitants, tranſmitted to the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	79 42
Paid aſſeſſors of Second Moon, South Beaver, and Sewickly townſhips	69 33
Portion of aſſeſſors pay and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants for Firſt Moon, and North Beaver townſhips	17 72
Paid for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants in Second Moon, South Beaver, and Sewickly townſhips	32 69
Paid Samuel M'Cord, jail keeper, fees and allowance for Jas. Wilſon & Elizabeth M'Gill	7 7
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	80
Paid ſurveyors for running the line dividing Butler and Beaver counties	22 40
Paid for wolf ſcalps	22
	333 66
Balance in the treaſury	92 70
	423 36

Paid the Treaſurer by the Collectors for 1800

Sampſon Warden, collector of Firſt Moon townſhip	108
John Bryan, collector of Second Moon townſhip	57 36
Adam Wolf, collector of Sewickly townſhip	59
William Anderſon, collector of South Beaver townſhip	199
	423 36
Balance due by the collectors, 31ſt December, 1800	305 84
	729 20

BUTLER COUNTY.

ived of John Painter, collector of Buffaloe townſhip	26
John Shannon, collector of Conaqueneſſing townſhip	94 91
Daniel M'Connell, collector of Slippery rock townſhip	220 4
	340 95
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	176 15
	517 10

Commiſſioners and Clerk's time, aſſeſſing the tax, holding the appeals, preparing the neceſſary papers for the officers of the general election, making out liſts of the taxable inhabitants tranſmitted to the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	82
Paid expreſs ſent with duplicate to the aſſeſſor of Slippery rock	2 66
Paid aſſeſſors	83 25
Paid aſſeſſors for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	52
Paid Prothonotary coſts of ignoramus bills	15 62
Paid ſurveyor for running the boundary lines of the county	132 25
Paid Samuel Rippey and David Kerr, ſurveyors, for aſcertaining the center of the county, by order of the Truſtees	66
Paid Abdiel M'Clure ſervice as Truſtee, per order of Truſtees	12
Paid James Amberſon ſervice as Truſtee, per order of Truſtees	12
Paid William Elliot ſervice as Truſtee, per order of Truſtees	9 32
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	41 21
Paid for wolf ſcalps	6 60
	517 10

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral townſhips

Conequeneſſing townſhip	276 99
Part of Slippery rock townſhip	345 98
Middleſex townſhip	183 58
Part of Buffaloe townſhip	82 53
	789 8

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the ſeveral collectors

John Shannon, collector of Conequeneſſing townſhip	84 91
Daniel M'Connel, collector of Slippery rock townſhip	220 4
John Painter, collector of Buffaloe townſhip	26
	340 95
Balance due by the collectors, 21ſt December, 1800	448 13
	789 8

{Receipts and Expenditures in the Treaſury of Allegheny county, of tax aſſeſſed for the year 1800 on Crawford county & the ſeveral counties under its juriſdiction, to the 31ſt Dec. 1800 inclusive.}

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ved James Quigley's fine for refuſal to ſerve as collector	20
James Herrington's fine for refuſal to ſerve as collector	20
	40
Balance due for warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	200 77
	240 77

Commiſſioners and clerk's time ſpent in the aſſeſſment, holding the appeals, making out liſt of taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election, preparing liſts of the taxable inhabitants for the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	64 65
Paid the expreſs ſent with the duplicates and inſtructions to the aſſeſſors	6 60
Paid the aſſeſſors	55
Paid aſſeſſors for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants	19
Portion of expences aſſeſſing Oil creek townſhip	3 38
Paid ſurveyors for running the line dividing Venango and Crawford counties	24 45
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	66 25
	240 77

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral townſhips for the year 1800

townſhip,	474 79
townſhip,	214 23
of Oil creek townſhip	9 27
	718 29

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the Collectors for 1800

No payments made	
Due by the collectors 31ſt December 1800	718 29

MERCER COUNTY

ived of John Walker, collector of Neſhanock townſhip	76 25
Alexander Wright, collector of North Beaver townſhip	64 3
	140 28
nce due by warrants drawn on the Treaſury	103 78
	244 6

Commiſſioners and clerk's time ſpent in the aſſeſſment, holding the appeals, preparing liſts of the taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making out liſts of the taxable inhabitans tranſmitted the governor, ſtationary, &c.	59
Paid the expreſs ſent with the duplicates and inſtructions to the aſſeſſors	1 20
Paid aſſeſſors aſſeſſing the tax and taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	69 29
Paid ſurveyors runing the lines between Mercer & Venango & Mercer & Butler counties	30 00
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	53 19
Paid for wolt ſcalps	20 75
	244 6

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral townſhips for 1800.

anock townſhip	244 35
of North Beaver townſhip in Mercer county	120 69
	365 54

Amount paid the Treaſurer by Collectors, for 1800.

John Walker, collector of Neſhanock townſhip	25 25
Alexander Wright, collector of North Beaver townſhip	117 3
	142 28
Balance due by the collectors, 31ſt December, 1800	223 37
	365 65

ERIE COUNTY.

eived of Triſtram Brown, collector of Greenfield townſhip	73 58
William Black, collector of Erie townſhip	31
	104 58
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	144 44
	249 2

Commiſſioners and clerk' time aſſeſſing the tax, holding the appeals, preparing the liſts of taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making out the liſts of the taxable inhabitants tranſmitted the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	73 2
Paid the expreſs ſent with the duplicates and inſtructions to the aſſeſſors	62
Paid aſſeſſors	101 55
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	3 35
	249 2

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral Townſhips for 1800

enfield townſhip	204 23
townſhip	265 44
nfield townſhip	118 20
of Oil creek	23 30
	611 17

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the ſeveral Collectors for 1800.

William Black, collector of Erie townſhip	134 58
Triſtram Brown, collector of Greenfield townſhip	54 59
	189 57
Balance due by the collectors, 31ſt December 1800	421 60
	611 17

VENANGO COUNTY.

	Dollars Cts.
Received of Samuel Waldan, collector of Irwin townſhip	61 33
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny townſhip	55 51
	116 84
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	61 69
	178 53

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral Townſhips for 1800.

Irwin townſhip	147 3
Allegheny townſhip	85 61
	232 64

	Dollars Cts.
Commiſſioners and clerk's time ſpent in the aſſeſſment, holding appeals, preparing the liſts of taxable inhabitants and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making copies of the liſts of taxable inhabitants tranſmitted the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	43
Paid the expreſs ſent with the duplicates and inſtructions to the aſſeſſors	5 2
Paid aſſeſſors	31
Paid aſſeſſors for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	23
Paid ſurveyors in part for running the boundary lines of the county	38
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	31 6
Paid for wolf ſcalps	6
	178

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the Collectors for 1800.

Samuel Walden, collector of Irwin townſhip	61
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny townſhip	55
	116
Balance due by Collectors 31ſt December 1800	115
	232

WARREN COUNTY

Received of Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek townſhip	11 89
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	71 24
	83 13

Amount of Tax laid on Warren county, 1800

Part of Oil creek townſhip	70 5

	Dollars Cts.
Commiſſioners and clerk's time ſpent in the aſſeſſment, holding appeals, preparing liſts of the taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making out liſts of the taxable inhabitants tranſmitted to the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	28
Portion of aſſeſſors pay, aſſeſſing the tax, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and expreſs ſent with the duplicate to the aſſeſſor	22
Paid agents, inſpectors, judges and clerks of the general election	32
	83

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the Collector, for 1800.

Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek townſhip	11
Due by the collector, 31ſt December 1800 for part of Oil creek townſhip, Warren county	58
	70

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures in the Treaſury of Allegheny county, of tax laid on Armſtrong county in the year 1800. Cr.

Received of John Painter, collector of Buffaloe townſhip	17 20
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treaſurer	81 15
	98 35

Amount of Tax laid on the ſeveral townſhips for 1800.

Part of Buffaloe townſhip	212 88
Part of Slippery rock townſhip	15 5
	227 93
Amount of Tax upon unſeated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands in Allegheny county and the counties lately struck off the ſame, for 1800.	1363 62

	Dollars Cts.
Commiſſioners and clerk's time, aſſeſſing the tax, holding appeals, preparing blank forms, &c. for officers of the general election, liſts of taxable inhabitants tranſmitted the Governor, ſtationary, &c.	23
Paid expreſs ſent with the duplicate to the aſſeſſor	2 6
Paid for ſervice of the aſſeſſors, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants	29
Paid ſurveyors running the line between Butler and Armſtrong counties	33
	98

Amount paid the Treaſurer by the Collector, for 1800.

John Painter, collector of Buffaloe townſhip	17 2
Due by the collectors the 3rd December 1800	10 7
	227 9
Received for unſeated Donation, Depreciation and Warranted Lands, for the year 1800	16 5
Balance due for unſeated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands	1347
	1363 6

Incaſe where the boundary lines of the new counties interſect townſhips, we cannot now exactly aſcertain the ſums belonging to each county from ſuch divided townſhips, but have made the above Ratement of the tax arising to the ſeveral counties from the beſt information we could as yet obtain.

William Dunning,
James Robiſon,
Nathaniel Irſh, } *Commiſſioners*

Atteſt. John Barclay, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Conrad Beymer, of Somerſet county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the houſe where the deceaſed formerly dwelt, from the firſt day of April until the tenth of the ſame month.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

January 27, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reaſonable prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of
BARRIRON & CASTINGS
For Sale by
A. & J. BARKER.
Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to diſcontinue buſineſs in Pittſburgh the firſt day of March next, once more earneſtly requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may reſt aſſured that no further indulgence will be granted, and that the moſt immediate method will be taken to enforce payment. Thoſe who have any demands againſt him are deſired to preſent them that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh, December 25, 1800.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Greenſburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate of Joſeph Clark and John Elliot, in and to 300 acres of land, more or leſs, with an old cabin thereon, and about 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Eſquire, Richard M'Annuly, and others. Taken in execution at the ſuit of John Hindman. Taken in execution at the ſuit of John Gourly, and to be ſold by me,

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, January 15, 1801.

Notice is hereby given, that there was left in pledge with the ſubſcriber, in December, 1798, a Silver Watch, the property of Robert George—alſo, one Fur Hat and a Broad Sword, was pledged by Daniel Smikard, for tavern expences, in March, 1799—alſo one Watch, pledged by John Anderſon the 8th of November, 1800. If the above articles are not redeemed before Wedneſday the 12th day of March next, they will be ſold by public ſale, in order to diſcharge the ſums for which they are pledged.

JOHN HERON.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, February 6, 1801

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Meadville, January 1ſt, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead townſhip; Alexander William and John, Waterford townſhip, New Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Aiken Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Neil, near Meadville, croſſings of Cuſſawago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Eſq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joſeph Hackney; Harriet James, Sugar creek; Merrition Andrew, care of John Brooks 2; Merrition Andrew, care of Miles' Cuſſawago; Thompſon Andrew, near Miles' Mill, French creek.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable mixed 7 4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and 6 4 cloths.
Plain, grey, and claſſic ſtript coatings.
Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large rose blankets.
London ſtript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple cannancoos.
Black, blue, green, and purple taboreens.
Black, blue, green, and purple durants.
Black, white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Lyon, lyon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Alſo, a quantity of Caſtings and Bar Iron, a regular ſupply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants deſcending the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

ADDRESS
AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and exceſſively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſineſs of making pot metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country, for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cordially wiſhes that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens; and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper, but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to raiſe upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the work, to do good in making iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For, my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed; beating office, from the wheels and keeping the bellows going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep, after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron, at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take caſh, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon wants particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due, with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will get four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in caſh, ſome iron and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

From Thomas's Maſſachuſets Spy.

ake a wiſe Improvement of the Time that thou mayeſt ſhine in the Arts and Sciences conſpicuously.

It is the duty of every perſon, in whatever ſituation he may be, to attend to the rules of economy, as it reſpects his time and expences. I would by no means repreſent that one ſhould be a miſer of patrimony in order to be prudent in time and money. Neither is it proper, while in the purſuit of ſcience, that a ſingle idea ſhould be curtailed by living on a contracted ſcale. Good living does not conſiſt in profuſe expences; but in the prudent management of little. Hence the importance of a wife well ſkilled in houſehold as well as in every thing elſe that is virtuous and commendable.

To do good to ourſelves is an object of the firſt moment; and in proportion as we are enriched with thoſe properties which adorn the human heart, ſo are we ſerviceable to mankind, and ſo we anſwer the end for which we were brought into exiſtence.

In order to appear with propriety in active life it is moſt neceſſary that our time be well improved—but our knowledge be unconfined—that we be generally verſed in the arts and ſciences, that are faſhionable in the age in which we is converſant. A man would be eſteemed a ninny, whoſe learning was wholly confined to mathematical demonſtrations, whoſe ideas conſiſted in lines, conſigns, tangents, and angles. Of little moment is it to common people, whether the baſe, the perpendicular or the hypothenuſe becomes radius.

Of little conſequence would be the muſician, who, having pipes in our ears, till they were faſhioned, could not entertain us in ſocial converſe with obſervations pertinent—who could not perform an honourable part in whatever topic ſhould be diſcuſſed.

The clergyman who is confined to the ſtrait-routine of words and common place phraſes, whoſe ideas are ſo circumſcribed, that he dares not venture beyond *his uſual liturgy*, is truly ludicrous, and by no means a companionable man—nor can ſuch an one be conſidered as an uſeful divine. It is the duty of a clergyman to be as terrible in ignorance as he is to vice and immorality. For as our minds are ſtored with ideas, ſo we advance in civilization and refinement, and as we become acquainted with the cauſes and effects; we perceive more perfectly the order and harmony of the Univerſe; and feel our dependence on HIM, who cauſed the light to ſhine out of darkneſs, and made the harmony of chaos.

The petty retailer of politics who, having learnt *parrot like*, a few ſmart ſayings relative to ſome important elections, and dubbing them at every gentleman or lady, whom he may chance to meet, will never have a place among the judicious literati.

The babbling poet will ever be looked upon with contempt, who reſts its immortality on the pride he has made on his Peggy.

Neither will a knowledge of Tupto only, render a man pleaſing and agreeable in the circle of the polite.—Hence the importance of a knowledge of ſcience in general, as well as an acquaintance with the world and nature of things. And hence we learn it becomes important that we make a wiſe improvement of our time, that we may ſhine not only in one art, but in ſeveral.

Nature's GOD, as he has endowed us with faculties ſuperior to the brute creation, has not been unmindful of the deſtitute, who, having a little to talents, & to ſpend away his time & money at the Gaming Table, cannot forgive himſelf when the long hours of cruſe will palliate his crimes. Time for acquiſitions are given mankind indiſcriminately to work for their improvement in the ſchool of virtue—for thoſe in riper years they may appear to advantage in any point of view.

And as the ſun of ſcience full rules & irradiates our native ſoil, with his illuminating brilliance, ſo may preſent, as well as future generations, crowned with every noble virtue, rife, and make not their boaſts, till ruin'ſ the time ſhall ceaſe on earth.

LEANDER.

BOSTON, January 2°.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS

ANSWER

of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Governor's Speech.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives preſent their reſpects to your Excellency for the important communications you have been pleaſed to make in your addreſs to the two branches of the Legiſlature.

The general ſtate of proſperity and progreſſive improvement conſpired to our view in the various parts of the Commonwealth, do indeed, afford juſt cauſe of ſatisfaction and mutual congratulation.

The fruitfulneſs of the ſeaſons, the ſucceſs of our fiſheries and commerce, together with the general ſtate of health, and many other bleſſings from an all bountiful Providence, during the laſt year, ought to excite our gratitude; which will be much enhanced by a contraſt of our ſituation with a great part of EUROPE, where the horrors of war have ſeemed to threaten the extinguiſhment of individual and ſocial happineſs.

Rejoicing, as we do, in this ſtate of public proſperity, we ſhall at the ſame time faithfully endeavour to ſecure and perpetuate the intereſts and reparations of our Conſtituents; to check to the utmoſt of our power the growth of vice and impiety—to cherish the inſtitutions for moral inſtruction and the education of youth;—to maintain the principles of juſtice and provide for its equal adminiſtration in every part of the Commonwealth. For we believe that religion and virtue, juſtice and general information, are the only ſecurities of free government.

We cordially unite with your Excellency in ſentiment, that our obligations to ſupport the Federal Conſtitution, require us to attend to national affairs; to endeavour to diffuſe correct information concerning them among our fellow citizens, to remove groundleſs prejudices and diſcountenance the ſpirit of party, and an undue attachment to any foreign nation, and to do all in our power to increaſe the reſpectability of the American character.

The commencement of the maritime war in Europe was diſtinguiſhed by the policy and wiſdom of the General Government. Deciding at once upon an exact and impartial neutrality, it had juſt cauſe to expect to preſerve our rights unmoleſted by its religious fulfilment of treaties and ſacred regard to the laws of nations. But the jealouſy of the belligerent powers, ſoon led them to obſtruct our commerce, which they juſtified on ſuch pretexts as conſtrained the government to have recourſe to our own exertions for that ſecurity, which it in vain expected from their juſtice. Accordingly a naval force was created, the ſervices of which have reſtrained depredation, and opened to view reſources for a day of full greater trial.

We entirely agree with you, Sir, that delicate and hazardous is the predicament of a neutral nation. Such a poſition cannot generally be long maintained unleſs by a reſpectable armed force. With ſuch a force at its command, a neutral nation may moſt commonly have its reaſonable complaints redreſſed, without being compelled to the exerciſe of its energy.

As we are of opinion that the General Government, in our foreign relations, has uniformly acted with moderation, impartiality and wiſdom, ſo we conceive that we ſhould on this occaſion, neglect our public duty were we not to expreſs our full approbation of its meaſures.

All, who ſhall recollect the languor and difficulties which prevaded our internal public affairs in the period which ſucceeded our revolutionary war, which continued until the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government, will be convinced that we were then utterly unprepared to meet the great exigencies which have ſince ariſen. That the General Government, in a criſis of the affairs of mankind, has hitherto, by the favour of Divine Providence, preſerved the Citizens of the United States from the ultimate evils, of diſunion, and anarchy, will not be queſtioned by any candid perſon, who reflects on the circumſtances of the times.

The objections which the opponents of the adminiſtration have brought forward againſt it, at various times, are amply refuted, by the preſent highly improved condition of the United States.

But though whatever medium the operations of the General Government may be viewed by others, the Houſe of Repreſentatives freely give it as their opinion that the firſt twelve years of its adminiſtration which have been directed in fact by the virtues and talents of a Waſhington and an Adams, will forever ſtand as honourable and bright part of the American hiſtory. That each ſucceeding year may equal or ſurpaſs the happineſs of the former, may increaſe the affection and confidence the good underſtanding of the Citizens of the reſpective States for each other, muſt be the devout wiſh of every honeſt American.

The people of this State will recollect that when the federal conſtitution was formed, they were oppreſſed with an almoſt inſupportable weight of taxes, from which they are relieved by a ſettlement of the public accounts, and the aſſumption of the State debts.

The information reſpecting the finances of the State is highly ſatisfactory, and when the treaſurer ſhall exhibit a particular ſtatement thereof, the ſubject ſhall receive the conſideration its importance merites.

The report of the quarter maſter general ſhall alſo be duly noticed, and it affords the higheſt ſatisfaction to learn that our military ſtores are ſo abundant, that our well diſciplined militia, whoſe diſcipline reflects ſo much honor on the commonwealth, may be fully ſupplied, in caſe the public ſervice ſhould render it neceſſary.

The proviſions for the encouragement of fiſheries, not allowed or exhorted by the conſtitution; the inſpection laws, and the other ſubjects recommended in your excellency's communication, will receive a reſpectful attention in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, which we hope will be conducted with that ſpirit of candor and harmony which you have been pleaſed to obſerve, prevailed in the former ſeſſions.

We are happy in the reflection that the rights and liberties of our fellow citizens are ſecured by wiſe ſtanding laws, ſhould any meaſure appear which will tend to ameliorate their condition, or increaſe their ſafety we will cheerfully adopt them. But we are fully perſuaded that the wiſeſt and beſt laws will not be duly obſerved unleſs they are enforced by the example of thoſe who make and execute them.

The active patriotiſm and love of order, which have diſtinguiſhed your excellency's life, are ſuch pledges of your zealous diſpoſition to co-operate in every meaſure calculated to promote the public welfare.

To be Let, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TWO *Story* HOUSE, *ſituate on the corner of the Diamond, planned for the accommodation of a merchant, though it may ſuit others.—For terms, apply to*

JAMES WILLS.

Pittſburgh, February 15, 1801.

FAROUX,

JEWELLER,

Lately arrived from Baltimore.

HAS *opened at the houſe oppoſite William Irwin, in Market Street, an elegant aſſortment of* JEWELLERY, *viz.—Necklaces, Ear rings and Miniature Portraits, with Watch Chains, Seals, &c. &c.*

FURS,

A large quantity will be purchaſed by ſaid Faroux.

Pittſburgh, February 15, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, upon the city where ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the reſt during ſaid part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance whereof the purchaſers ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

Was left in pledge with the ſubſcriber, on the 2d of April, 1800, *Two Notes on John Yeger, by William Meeks, for Twenty Dollars each, and a Receipt in the name of Iſaac Tyſon. This is to give notice, that unleſs the above articles are redeemed before the 12th day of March next, they will be ſold on that day to diſcharge the charges againſt them.*

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

Perſailles township, Alleghany county, February 5, 1801.

MILITIA.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

ALL recommendatory orders from a Commander in Chief muſt be conſidered of a mandatory nature to officers and ſoldiers, and I expect that what the Adjutant General of the Pennſylvania Militia, communicated from the Commander in Chief, through the medium of the papers, would have been ſtrictly and promptly obeyed. The objections that have been made to this [illegible] of Pennſylvania, are unfortunately confined to the Allegheny Brigade. What a reflection is ſtamped with a thirſt for POWER, PORCUPINE'S SCOURGE and RAG, muſt ſtill continue to be employed, by diſappointed men, in contradiction to the views and wiſhes of our patriotic Governor in Chief. Where will party prejudice, and party hatred be ſtayed? Do the patriotic principles ſpring from *arguments* collected from the Bible, or *ſentiments* from the Poets? However this may be, I am not only determined, but *ſtrongly* reſolved, as I firmly believe the greateſt part of the Field Officers of my Brigade, not only have *ſhewn an unwillingneſs to attend to the Governor's commands*, but have *diſapproved of his orders*, and it becomes my indiſpenſable duty to report the caſe to the Adjutant General, and to the Commander in Chief's orders, in which I refer to it.

It is true, at the general meeting of Militia Officers, at *Craven Harris's*, I acquieſced to ſupport the buſineſs to a ballot, but this was done merely from a deſire to reconcile matters, and as the BLUE *and* RED *Cockade* was carried by a majority of nearly THREE to ONE, and adopted univerſally throughout the Commonwealth, I hoped there the matter would reſt. But what I vainly hoped for, has not happened. Still this BLACK TATTERED RELIQUES, this DEGRADING RAG OF ROYALTY, creeps to the *necks of honeſtly men.* As well may we attempt to deprive a *bigot* of his *beads*, or a *chriſtian* of his *ſcruples*. As long as they can get a *peep* at PORCUPINE'S ROYAL RAG, even through the chink of deſpair, they vainly hug themſelves with the deluſive hope, that the people of this country, may ſtill become, by PERSEVERANCE and a few BOLD STROKES, the colonized ſlaves of Great Britain! Baniſh this *tattered remnant of royalty* from their ſight, by the introduction of the RED *and* BLUE, a national cockade of the PEOPLE'S *own choice*; the ſpirit of INDEPENDENCY will naturally take poſſeſſion of their minds, and pervade the whole Commonwealth.

The harmonizing, recommendatory language of citizenſhip, will not do for ſome men. Nothing will ſuit men of high-toned minds, but high-toned language. There is a POSSIBILITY that there may ſoon be a neceſſity for Militia orders being more PROMPT, and PEREMPTORY. When that time arrives, the Militia of my Brigade, can have but ONE WILL, ONE WISH, and ONE COCKADE, which muſt be the BLUE and RED; which I do again earneſtly recommend to be worn without exception. This is concilliatory language, and I hope no other may be required.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Brigadier General.

By command,
WILLIAM GAZZAM, *Brigade Major.*
2d February, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Alleghany county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is fifteen acres of cleared land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprifing induſtrious perſons who are deſtitute of land, may be furniſhed on leaſe at a reaſonable rate, and for a longer or ſhorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleaſant bottom on the Old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and affords grazing for any number of cattle, that may at preſent be driven or raiſed there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grift Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom. This bottom contains about 3000 acres of the *firſt rate* bottom land, lying on each ſide of the river Muſkingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the reſt requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain proſpect of a rapid ſettlement all around. Money is raiſed, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muſkingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic ſtates to that country. Owing to the rapid ſettlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handſome price, and there is no part of the Weſtern Country where this article can be raiſed with leſs labour. This quarter townſhip being generally pitched on by the ſurveyors and locators of Military Lands, as the firſt choice in and that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any perſons inclining to leaſe or purchaſe, are requeſted to view the premiſes and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Weſtern Territory.

January 4, 1801. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO good Tracts advantageouſly ſituated on or near the Allegheny river, about 11 or 12 miles from Pittſburgh, belonging to Iſaac Wilſon of Pittſburgh—I am empowered and inſtructed to diſpoſe of—Alſo, that valuable Tract called the White Oak Level, on ſaid river, 17 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the lower ſide of the river. The firſt lands will be ſhewn to any who may incline to ſee them, by Mr Hugh Wilſon living near the White Oak Level—I am determined to ſell the ſaid Lands on the eaſieſt and moſt reaſonable terms, the terms will be made eaſy to ſuch as may wiſh to become purchaſers, and will be made known either in perſon or application to me by letter poſt paid, addreſſed to me at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela.

STEPHEN BAYARD.

Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 3w.

Waterford Reſerved Lands, and

In and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 12th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 25th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reſerved Land, laid out by virtue of ſaid act, including the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of ſale—one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payments ſaid inſtalments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800.

Notice is alſo further given, that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the ſale of In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale—the Commiſſioner attending when the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payments ſaid inſtalments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EXTRA.

Friday Evening, February 20, 1801. No.

Mills for Sale,

TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grift Mill and Saw Mill, situated on Streets run, on the south side of the Monongahala river and six miles above Pittsburgh—The Grift Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the midst of an excellent wheat country commands a very extensive custom. In dry seasons the stream of water is more constant than any other in the western country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being distant but half a mile from the river and on road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dweling Houfe, and Out Houses and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reasonable credit given by

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1801.

Allegheny County to wit:

In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, of the Term of December, in the year of our Lord MDCCC in the borough of Pittsburgh.

UPON the petition of Joseph Edgar, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors made, the Court do appoint the first day of the next Term (the fourth Monday of March next) in the said borough for the hearing of the Petitioner and his Creditors, and do direct, that publication hereof be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Mountsburgh paper for three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing, that all concerned may have due notice hereof.

T. BATTS, Prothy.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill for lumber for any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE now opening by the Subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit:

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, or else to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATTS, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Wate streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Wate street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

BOSTON, January 26.

A letter from a member of Congress has the following tribute to the industry and talent of Mr. Wolcott, the late Secretary of the Treasury:

"The amount of the augmentation of our revenue in the last year, on which this country is felicitated by the President in his speech, I understand is about TWO MILLIONS and A HALF; in which sum, receipts the DIRECT TAX is not included. Surely this cannot but be a circumstance of high gratification to every friend of our Country." And yet, against this officer, in common with every one who has administered the General Government, the most unqualified charges of abandoned and infamous peculation and robbery, have been made in the Aurora, and copied in all the Argufes and Chronicles of the country—and the authors of these charges still remain unpunished.

NEW-LONDON, January

The demos, who have invested their whole interest in Virginia Fine, are quite chop fallen at the prospect of receiving returns in Burr middlings. It was a bad speculation at best. Every thing from Virginia favours so strong of French garlic, as to be worth little or nothing in the northern market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

The French prize schooner, sent in on Saturday last, by the United States schooner Experiment, has been one of the most successful privateers against the American commerce out of the West Indies—She had captured in a voyage of a few months, about 50 American merchantmen, and is so fleet a vessel that no vessel was ever able to overtake her, previous to her falling in with the Experiment. She threw all her guns and caboose overboard, which instead of expediting her through her to much out of trim, that the Experiment easily overtook her.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas dated 7th January, 1801.

"An advice boat arrived at Basseterre from Rochefort with the treaty on board. She brought the treaty concluded with America, which was immediately proclaimed at Basseterre. The planters of Guadaloupe are all recalled to their homes. Mr. Leisclier, very well known in the West Indies, and on whom great encomiums are bestowed, is nominated Governor for Guadaloupe. He was commissary ordonnateur at Grenada, under the old government.

"Another vessel in twenty four days from Bordeaux arrived on the 31st December with seventy passengers, all Guadaloupe planters. The hope of a general peace was confirmed and founded on the strongest probabilities.

"The gentleman who writes from St. Thomas to Mr. De La Salmiere, distinguished for his probity and the same who last year was the first to announce to us the favourable change wrought by Bonaparte"

VALUABLE LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated February 1, 1801.

"The fires which have happened here, I believe not to have been the effect of design. Carelessness in the persons having charge of the offices, or perhaps, what is more likely, the bad construction of the buildings, may have been the only cause. The House of Representatives occupy the room in the Capitol, which was originally intended for a library: in one end of it there are two niches, in which open stoves have been placed: That part of the wall which is immediately behind these stoves is frequently so hot as to burn the hand upon touching it. This was discovered a few days ago, by some person who happened to move a paper case placed in that spot. The door keeper of Congress sent for the architect of the building, and shewed it to him, who gave it as his opinion that it was dangerous, and that it ought to be altered, which has since been done. In my opinion, if this discovery had not been made, the Capitol would also have been burnt. The architects employed in the public buildings have been in the habit of placing what are called WOODEN BRICKS in the walls, for the purpose of nailing the wood work of the rooms to them. These WOODEN BRICKS are generally of pine, and it is easily to conceive that when placed back of a chimney the heat of the fire is easily communicated to them, and thence to the wood work to which they are joined. All who have seen the alteration which has been made in the Capitol are of opinion that it was from the above circumstances in the construction of the chimnies that the fires in the offices were occasioned. An honest man will not be disposed to impute a crime of this kind to any individual. Bad men are always the most ready to accuse, because they generally estimate the actions of other men by their own corrupt dispositions.—If any one would ask what cause have Federalists to burn the papers of government, no reasonable answer could be given. The same will also apply to the other party. The Federalists, however, certainly have a greater interest in preserving these papers than the Jacobins—Almost the whole of the stock of the United States is held by the Federalists. The distruction of the public documents would, therefore, be a much greater loss to them than to their opponents.

"The letter which was published in the Aurora, stating "that Congress will pass over this business with their USUAL APATHY," seems to be for what in the stile of Dr. L——b. It would perhaps have been a fortunate circumstance for him, if the Treasury had been BURNT, as then there might have been no CERTIFICATES for him to have burnt his fingers with. But the truth is, that Congress are not about to pass the business over with so much "apathy" as the Democrats thinks. So much has been said in the Aurora and in Lyon's paper [the CABINET] on the subject, that the impression must remain on all minds particularly of persons who read no other papers, that the departments have been intentionally set on fire. To do away impressions of this kind, it is contemplated by the federal party to move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the business. The result, I have no doubt, will be disgraceful to the persons who have circulated the report. Good God! to what a situation has the licentiousness of the press brought the government of the United States! Is it possible that our government should exist any length of time when it has become necessary for the Legislature of the Union to institute and to suspend its deliberations for the purpose of enquiring into and refuting calumnies of a disgraceful nature against the officers of the government? When a private citizen is aggrieved by the breach of slander the laws of his country are ever ready to afford him redress. So with the officers of government. If charges are made against them, they are in some degree precluded from this mode of obtaining satisfaction: or, if they do resort to it a cry of "persecution" is instantly raised, and generally produces the intended effect. It is villainous, is cowardly, to make those insinuations against men who are in a manner precluded by their offices from obtaining redress. In one or two instances they might procure decisions consonant with justice—But in the mean time, the slander is every where. It pervades the country from one end to the other—it is spread over a thousand places where its refutation can never come.—In no country in the world does the truth of this line of Cato apply with more force than in our's.

"The POST OF HONOR is a private station.

"An incorrect opinion has gone abroad respecting the Treaty. It is generally believed from the decision which has taken place in the Senate, that it is totally rejected. This is not the fact. It is not improbable that the Senate may yet consent to its ratification, under certain modifications. The Senate assigned to-morrow for renewing their deliberations on it.

"With respect to the ballot which is about to take place in the House of Representatives—There are eight states certain for Jefferson. Maryland being equally divided, it is in the power of either of the Federal members, Dennis, Craik, Baer, or J. C. Thomas, to decide the question in his favour. Baer has declared for Burr, and I believe there is no doubt of Dennis: Craik and Thomas have neither of them given any assurance on either side. But let the house act as it will, it is impossible for Burr to be elected by nine states, the number required, as Vermont is divided between Lyon and Morris."

To the Members of Congress to whom we are indebted for the preceding communication, we return our warmest thanks. We solicit a frequent correspondence with a gentleman whose strength of observation, correct principles, and active patriotism are at once an honor and a blessing to his country.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 20, 1801.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Esquire, Governor of the North Western Territory.

A correspondent at Beaver Town, on the Ohio, informs us, that, a few evenings ago a man called for supper at that place, in the course of which he drank 44 cups of tea, eat a large loaf of bread, two pounds of butter, and about four pounds of beef steak.

MARKET.

Major Beaver and days inclusive.

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